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to use the spur upon Congress in behalf of a measure that was decidedly more drastic."

These instances, although they are of especial interest as indicating a new political orientation, are not of course the most striking as regards the actual changes implied in them. Whoever reads Professor Ogg's accounts of the dealings of the Government with the railroads, with corporations and trusts, with industry and labor, during the last decade or more, will be compelled to perceive how the sphere of government has inevitably enlarged, how the pressure of ideals and of economic demands has called for larger and firmer control and direction, how the boundary line between government and liberty has become more difficult to draw while the necessity of drawing it clearly has become more apparent than ever.

At the same time the reader of this book of Professor Ogg's can hardly fail to perceive the broad significance of the problems that arose even before the war in regard to the foreign policy of the United States. The Caribbean policy of the Government, its attitude towards the South American nations, towards Mexico, towards Japan, all serve to show the distinction between the rival conceptions of internationalism and imperialism—conceptions that must either struggle to destroy each other or find some mode of reasonable compromise.

Manifestly there has been a drift at the same time toward increased control of the government by the people; but the two impulses, though they have combined to produce the great changes which have taken place in our time, are not really the same nor necessarily parallel in their direction. Since the entrance of the United States into the Great War both tendencies have been intensified: the Government never wielded more power; the people have never been more democratic.

To these general and vague ideas, Professor Ogg's book gives that substance and that practical meaning which are necessary to make possible the formation of definite opinions and to check theorizing. The author, although he is impartial, as every historian should be, and reserved, as befits the historian of recent events, by no means hesitates to draw legitimate conclusions. He points out unsparingly both the weaknesses of the Republicans under Taft and the mistakes of the Democrats under Wilson. He adequately criticizes, for example, both the Payne-Aldrich law and the Adamson law. An especially interesting and instructive feature of the book is Professor Ogg's analysis of the results of presidential elections.

The book *National Progress* should prove of great value in helping intelligent men and women to form broadly based and independent opinions upon the problems of the time. It gives information of the sort that seems to be needed for the successful working of democracy in these days.

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AENEAS AT THE SITE OF ROME. By W. Warde Fowler, M.A., LL.D., Edin. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1917.

In a degree somewhat unusual among scholars, Dr. Fowler combines extensive linguistic and antiquarian learning with literary taste and true humanistic zeal. His commentary upon the Eighth Book

of the *Aeneid*—a commentary that ranges from minute and technical questions concerning the meanings of words to broad interpretations of Vergil's spirit and intention—are simply designed to increase the reader's literary enjoyment of the poem by removing difficulties and pointing out beauties.

For Dr. Fowler the Eighth Book of the *Aeneid* has an especial charm. The whole epic derives its grandeur ultimately from its prophetic strain. To the Roman the *Aeneid* summed up the greatness of Roman nationality and character; to the modern it appeals as an epic of civilization. With grandeur there is joined in Vergil's great work a certain sweetness and gentleness. These two qualities are especially manifest in the Eighth Book, and hence Dr. Fowler is fully justified in adopting as the motto for his volume the lines of Wordsworth:

We live by hope  
And by desire; we see by the glad light  
And breathe the sweet air of futurity,  
And so we live, or else we have no life.

"The Eighth Book consists not of a single story, but of a succession of scenes, somewhat in the manner of a Waverly novel." Its plan, however, seems to Dr. Fowler "wonderfully happy and complete." From the account of how Aeneas found his way to the site of Rome by Rome's own river to the portraiture upon the hero's magic shield of the crowning victory of Actinus—a victory of the utmost significance in the history of civilization—the poem makes its meaning felt both subtly and harmoniously. In several respects, too, this Book more than others suits the taste of modern readers. It is free from "Homeric battles," the use of divine machinery in it is not obtrusive, and the human figures it depicts, such as Evander and Pullas, really enlist one's sympathy.

In the critical commentary which he has appended to the Latin text of the Eighth Book, Dr. Fowler not only enables one to appreciate the local allusions and "delicate Roman touches" with which the Book teems, but also not infrequently touches larger problems—such as the significance of Vergil's idea of fate, which he presents as a profound and ennobling conception.

It is perhaps not too rash a suggestion that comments such as those that Dr. Fowler has supplied in this volume would be more profitable to young students of Latin than the rather dry and almost exclusively grammatical notes that are contained in most school editions of Vergil. It is well within bounds to say that every teacher of Latin will find profit in reading Dr. Fowler's remarks. And to the few persons outside the teaching profession who read Latin with ease and with appreciation of literary values, *Aeneas at the Site of Rome* will prove a delight.

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THE REBUILDING OF EUROPE. By David Jayne Hill. New York: The Century Co., 1917.

"The struggle now going on," writes David Jayne Hill in the preface to his new book, *The Rebuilding of Europe*, has been variously